

Star-Egg-O tones up the fowl's system, aids its digestion, and helps it through the moult. It is the Egg Tonic that puts the eggs in the basket and the dollars in the bank. Packages 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

THE STAR ROUP POWDER

is just the thing to have around at this season of the year, because it will prevent and cure the Roup. Packages 25c, 50c. The Star Poultry and Live Stock Tonics, Remedies and Foods are a superior line for the poultryman and live stock breeder. Send for catalogue. If your dealer can not supply you, write GULDEN & COMPANY, Sales Agents WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Each nackage is its own guarantee and you don't want your money back"

OHICKENS-100, mostly Black Minoreas. Apply or address 107 Ridge road, Benning, D. C. E.

CONKEY SAYS:-

DON'T WORRY — CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC will round those backward pullets into laying trim. Contains no cayenne pepper or filler. Get a pail. Dealers every-where.

COLLIE-Highly pedigreed female; 10 months old; price, \$50; inspection upon application.

DOG-Beautiful collie puppy; a real bargain; owner going away. 1214 Evarts st. n.e. Ph. M. 5673.

M. obid.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—A few choice birds at low prices. Tel. Cleveland 492-J. 3004 Huntington St. n.w. PIGEONS-Homers 35 O st n.e.

All Around the Place.

weather and clean up the garden, the lawn and dooryard and all around the place. Pull up all the cabbage stalks, into the compost heap. Rake up the dead leaves and grass from the yard and add it to the heap that is to supyear's garden and flower beds. If poslies very flat it may be left plowed, and in this way many insect larvae, as well as partly germinated weed seeds, ing plow.

As the frost has killed all the foliage on the grapevines and the leaves have all fallen, the vines may be pruned back and laid on the ground for the winter. The vines should be deeply covered with straw or leaves, weighted down with poles so that the covering may not be blown off during the winter, and this work should be done before the ground freezes.

Squashes intended for winter use must be handled carefully in hauling them in from the field. Store the squashes one layer deep on wooden racks in a moderately warm and well ventilated storage house. They need

If the place has a field of alfalfa, give it a winter fertilization with an abun-dant covering of old stable manure.

What every farmer should know is that nothing ever came so close to turning December into June for the dairy cattle as a well filled silo.

ten years this farm falled to pay interest on the capital invested. One year after the owners had been induced to make certain radical changes the farm paid all the expenses of operation and returned them 5 per cent on an investment of \$60,000. The changes which accomplished this financial revolution were as follows:

(1) Four-horse machinery was substituted for two-horse.

(2) The unprofitable cows in the dairy herd were weeded out and sold and the money received for them invested in better stock.

(2) A silo was built. (4) The foreman was allowed, in adsanitary.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CANARY BIRD and breeding cage for sale HENS-15 White Leghorn laying bens; seven cheap. 3569 Warder st. u.w. pullets; cheap. 3025 Dent place. HRISTMAN is coming, why not buy that Boston terrier pappy now? Have some classy ones to pick from. Select yours now. After 5 p.m. 1723 Church st. n.w.

UST RECEIVED singing canaries, parrots, logs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, goldfishes, aquariums and remedies for all kinds of pets. Send for catalogue. Taxidermy in all its branches. Schmid's Pet Emporium, 712 12th st. n.w. CONKEY SAYS:

DON'T WORRY-Unsightly sorehead (chicken-pox) doesn't last long when CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY is used. It removes the watery growths and purifies the blood. Pealers everywhere.

PIGEONS—About 25 pairs of Runt and Mondane crosses, the largest of squab-raising pigeons cost \$200; will sell for \$50 if taken at once Inquire janitor, 25 B st. n.w. 14* WHITE POODLE PUPPY for sale; 8 weeks old female; \$5, 1940 Calvert st. n.w. OG-Raiblt bound; price, \$5. See J. A. Hay den, 1338 F st. n.w.

Take advantage of the fine fall year's garden and flower beds. If possible, plow—or spade—the tract that is to be used for gardening next year, and even as late as it is, sow the land to rye or winter wheat. If the land lies very flat it may be left plowed, lies very flat it may be left plowed, lies years, while its total of days work is life is a little over eight years, while its total of days work is

119, as compared with eleven and one-half years and 224 days for the walk-

peg, cost nearly \$200.

bulbs of superior quality, the Depart-ment of Agriculture established a bulb-A grain binder lasts, on the average, between fifty and sixty days of service, spread over fifteen years at the rate of less than four days per Netherlands for the purpose of conyear.

The average annual value to the farm family of food, fuel, oil and a roof overhead, as reported for several hundred farms studied by the Department have been conducted that American-have been conducted that American-have been conducted that Americandred farms studied by the Department of Agriculture, was found to be \$595.08, of which \$421.17 was furnished by the farm.

Crops grown at a potential profit days earlier than the same varieties in comparison with imported stock under the same conditions are freer from disease and blossom from five to seven days earlier than the same varieties in the same varieties.

> ing the blossoming seasons ships daily large quantities of blossoms. Eggs laid by hens that have had impure or polluted drinking water, or b hens that get such water while roam

arrangement they would get \$9 they

Most of the bulbs sold by florists and seedsmen in the United States are imported directly from the Netherlands, the annual importations amounting to nearly a million dollars in value. In order to encourage the growing of Dutch bulbs in this country on a commercial scale and to provide American-grown bulbs of superior quality, the Department of Agriculture.

Crops grown at a potential profit may, by being fed to a poor grade of live stock, be converted into an actual cash loss. Moral: Keep none but good stock on the farm.

A significant instance of what proper methods of farm management can accomplish is afforded by a certain 500-acre farm in central Michigan. For ten years this farm failed to pay interest on the capital invested. One year after the owners had been induced to make certain radical changes the farm paid all the expenses of operation and returned them 5 per cent on an investment of \$60,000. The changes which accomplished this financial revolution were as follows:

(1) Fourthers machinery was sub-

FARM AND GARDEN.

Trees Grow Faster in Blasted Holes

Trees planted in blasted holes averaged 1207 inches new growth the first year; trees in spade-dug holes grew only 555 inches, the New Jersey Experiment Station found. You get bearing orchards two years sooner and have bigger, thriftier, stronger-rooted trees when you plant them in holes blasted with

Atlas Farm Powder THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

A small charge digs the hole and breaks up the subsoil for several leet in every direction, putting it in condition to promote rapid growth. It costs less than hand-digging, and is easy, and efficient—does its work instantly.

Atlas Farm Powder is made especially for farm purposes and is sold by dealers near you. It is safe, convenient, and most economical for you to use in planting your trees, blasting stumps and clearing land, digging ditches, etc.

Send Coupon for "Better Farming" Book FREE Our valuable new book, "Better Farming," tells how to regenerate old orchards, how to plant new orchards most successfully, how to increase the fertility of the land, and how to do many kinds of work with Atlas Farm Powder. Get it now—mail the coupon. ATLAS POWDER COMPANY General WILMINGTON, DEL.

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TURKEY RAISING PAYS IF RANGE IS AMPLE

Costly Buildings Unnecessary; Open Shed Furnishes Protection for the Flock.

Whole Corn Ideal Feed for Increas ing Weight-Birds Should Not Be Fattened in Confinement.

BY REESE V. HICKS.

The turkey is in all probability the only one of the domesticated fowls of purely American origin. When the early explorers first came to America they found large flocks of turkeys coaming in the forests. The Spanish explorers carried live specimens back to Spain and in a few years turkeys were prolific in southern Spain. Walter Raleigh carried them to Eng-

The bronze turkey is the most popuar and also the largest. A two-yearold cock will frequently weigh as high as fifty pounds. The standard weight required is thirty-six pounds. A yearling cockbird should weigh three pounds under this while a cockerel should weigh twenty-five pounds

erel should weigh twenty-five pounds by the time he is a year old. A year-old hen should weigh twenty pounds to be up to standard, while a pullet should weigh sixteen pounds. The Narragansett turkey runs a few pounds lighter in weight and is black in color, with steel-gray bands run-ning across the ends of the feathers. The Bourbon Red, as its name im-plies, is a product of Kentucky and is cinnamon red in color. innamon red in color. The white Holland, or the black, buff and slate, are the smallest and range in weight from twenty to twenty-eight pounds for the males and from twelve to eighteen pounds for the fe-

Production of Turkeys.

No accurate figure of the production dition to his salary, 10 per cent of the net income from the farm. The expenses of operating the farm, but not the interest on the capital, were deducted from the income before the foreman received his percentage.

It was this last suggestion which met with the most opposition from the owners of the farm, but when it was pointed out to them that for every pointed out to them that for every dollar the foreman got under such an arrangement they would get \$2 they.

No accurate figure of the production of the turkey crop annually in the United States is obtainable, but it will run into millions—probably as high as \$25,000,000. The main territory for the south and southwest and also in a portion of the central west, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, the northern parts of Georgia, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. There Texas, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. Ther are also large numbers of turkeys pro-duced in Rhode Island, parts of Vermont and Massachusetts

Selection of Breeding Stocks.

The two most important things for raising turkeys are an abundance of over the fields and through the woods In farm work the machine that lasts the longest, in years, is generally the least profitable. This is because it is the number of acres covered per year, rather than years of life, which determines the profitableness of an implement.

The total cost of the minor items of equipment-needed on a farm is much greater than the average person is wont to think. It has been found by inventories taken on a number of farms that the tools and implements actually needed on the average farm, from a wheelbarrow down to a husking peg, cost nearly \$200. and thus secure a large part of their

Free Range Important.

In breeding turkeys the vitality of the stock is of more importance than in the breeding of any other poultry. They have been inbred very largely, and is caused by this inherited weakness. selecting breeding stock, only thrifty, well developed males and feweighing within a pound or so of the standard requirements, should be In mating turkeys none under twenty months old should be used for breeders, while birds that are two years old are far better. It certainly will not year, and they should be carried over at least until the second year. Tur-keys can be used for breeding from

Natural Hatching Best.

It has been found unprofitable to at empt to hatch turkey eggs in an incubator or to raise the young under brooders. They should be hatched and raised under natural conditions in order to do well. Often when a turkey der to do well. Often when a turkey hen has laid out her "clutoh" of about twenty-five eggs she will start setting on all the eggs. This is too many, and she should not be allowed over twenty eggs at most. The others should be set under hens—ten to a large hen. As soon as the poults are hatched out by the chicken hens they should be given to the turkey mother hen. It is best to allow the turkey in the make her nest llow the turkey in to make her nest and to let her set and hatch where he will.
The young turkeys do far better if

allowed to go with their mother hen than with the chicken hen. For the first two or three weeks the turkey hen should be confined, so she will not range, especially in damp grass and weeds, but after that she may be allowed to range at will.

weeds, but after that she may be allowed to range at will.

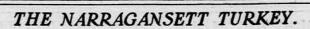
The young poults should not be fed. anything for twenty-four hours. Their first feed should be some grit or coarse sand. Then give them some dried bread crumbs with which a small amount of hard-boiled egg has been chopped up. Some successful raisers give each small poult a grain of black pepper for the first feed. Finely chopped onions, either the bulb or stalk, are also good for the first few feeds. For the first week the bread crumb and egg mixture should be fed every three hours. After this fine cracked wheat may be fed, and in addition they can be given three times addition they can be given three times a day a mash of cornmeal, wheat middling and wheat bran, in equal parts, mixed in milk and cooked. They should be fed very sparingly for the first three weeks. After three weeks cracked corn, hulled oats and whole wheat may be fed four times a day.

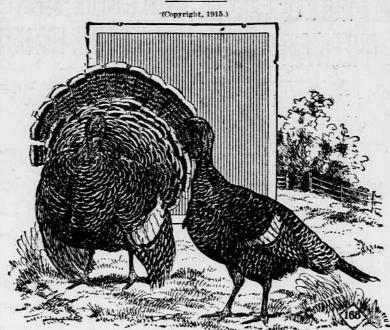
Fattening for Market.

The best time for marketing turkeys is from two weeks before Thanksgiving until the Christmas holidays, This fed an increased amount of corn from about the first of November. It does not pay to fatten them in confinement They should be allowed their usual range and fed four times daily. It is

dant. Whole coin is an ideal feed for fattening them.

Large turkeys, weighing twenty pounds or over when dressed, are usually old ones and are not as tender and delicate as the smaller birds. In selecting a turkey to eat, it is wise, therefore, to select one of medium weight. The wing feathers also are an indication of the age of a turkey. If the points of these feathers are sharp it is a sign that the turkey is young; if the points are rounded the bird is a year old or more. The breastbone in young turkeys is soft and tender, while in old birds it is hard, firm bone. In the bronze variety the legs of the young fowl are dark, almost black, while in old birds they are of a pinkish shade.





in the feeding houses, both to keep the floor dry and to protect the eggs, as ducks do not lay in nests, but drop their lb. eggs anywhere around the house.

Instead of plunging the fowls into Quinces, 15c ¼ pk.

Apples, 10c ¼ pk.
Quinces, 15c ¼ pk.
Pears, 10c to 15c ¼ pk. Instead of plunging the fowls into scalding water in order to get the feathers off—if that poor method of picking is followed—put boiling water into the washboiler or some other large vessel, lay sticks across the top of the vessel, place the fowls on the sticks, and then cause the water to boil vigorously. The rising steam will loosen the feathers without wetting them. Turn the carcasses over and over at intervals until the feathers come off easily, and do not the feathers come off easily, and do not leave the fowls over the steam long at a time.

From Carlisle, Pa., comes the story of From Carlisle, Pa., comes the story of a wonderful hen that, according to claims made for her, has beaten all existing records for continuous laying. With his Minorca hen, "Queen Elizabeth," W. S. Geremeyer claims to have beaten the world's egg-laying record recently established by "Lady Eglantine" at Delaware College. "Queen Elizabeth," he asserts, laid 343 eggs in 343 consecutive days. The best "Lady Eglantine" did is put at 314 eggs in 365 days. Geremeyer and his wife certify to the correctness of this count. "Queen Elizabeth" is said to have begun laying on November 4, 1914, and gun laying on November 4, 1914, and stopped on October 13, 1915, laying an egg a day during that time. Two other fowls of the same brood are said to have laid 328 eggs in the same time. "Queen Elizabeth" is a small bird of Black Minorca strain with a trace of Rhode Island Red and weighs four

The chickens of New York—pardon, the poultry of New York—not what you mean, but the regular cluckers and strutters, are to be bigger and better from every standpoint if the State College of Agriculture, at Cornell, has its determined way. A breed-testing station has been installed there, and, according to a late bulletin New York is to see some chickens it will not soon to see some chickers it will not soon to see some chickers to the forget.

Many will recall the ease of Toby Shay's hen. It was he who explained:

I had a pretty little hen,
The minister he ate her—
She left no weeping parents, for
They were on incubator.

But at Cornell things are quite dif their work, are to be taken from ap-proved farms and trap-nested for a year. Then other farmers, whose meth-ods of hen raising are approved, will be allowed to send in the best of their especially important when fattening turkeys that the last feed at night, just before they go to roost, be abundant. Whole coin is an ideal feed for fattening them. has been arranged to mate th choice makes from the college flock with none but the best of egg-type hens.

More than 50 per cent of the eggs produced in the United States are laid during the months of March, April and May.

The 100-egg turkey is about in the same class with the 200-egg hen, but Clarence Erskine of Highland county, Clarence Erskine of a Bourbon Red (92 A. D. by Gelasius, Bishop of Rome, the will of the monarch being made subordinate to that of the Pope.

Same class with the 200-egg hen, but Clarence Erskine of Highland county, "No, sir. I tossed up wif yer," "No, sir. I tossed up wif yer," "And you won!" "And you won!" "No; I lost."—London Mail.

Poultry Yard Notes.

In selecting pullets for this winter's layers it is advisable to choose those in layers it is advisable to choose those is indicated by a soft, pilable skin over the breast bone and abdominal over the brea

POULTRY Chickens, dressed, 20c Chickens, alive, 18c

FRUIT.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Irish, 15c ½ Lima beans, 35c to 40c pk, or 25c pk.

Potatoes, sweet, 8c ¼ Sweet peppers, 10c to pk, or 25c pk.

Potatoes, 10c to 25c ½ Lima beans, 35c to 40c qt.

Sweet peppers, 10c to 15c dos.

Parsley, 1c to 5c bunches for 5c.

Parsley, 1c to 5c bunches for Lettuce, 5c head.

Lettuce, 5c head.

Lettuce, 5c head.

10c.

Kaie, 10c to 15c ½ pk.

Pumpkins, 5c to 50c ea.

Articlokes, 10c qt, box. Eggplant, 5c each.

String beans, 13c ¼ pk.

Turnips, 5c to 8c ¾ pk.

MEATS. VEGETABLES. MEATS. Fresh pork, 13c to 18c Rabbits, lb.

Sales at Public Hay Scales.

Sausage, 20c lb.

At the public hay scales in the Haskell market, 11th and B streets northsurrounding country were weighed and sold in the past week, as follows White corn, 85,180 pounds, at \$3 a bar rel: hay, 8,925 pounds at \$17 a ton; 4,775 pounds at \$18 a ton, and straw, 13,700 pounds, at \$8 a ton. The market for the week is described as having been dull.

Boy Begins Life Term. Special Dispatch to The Star.

WINCHESTER, Va., November 13 .-William Jennings Bryan Brown, nine teen years old, who shot and killed his father, John W. Brown, early in August, following a quarrel during which the youth resented his father's action in the youth resented his father's action in ordering Mrs. Brown away from home, began serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Richmond tonight. Although he has many relatives and friends, his mother was the only person to say good-bye at the station. The elder Brown's body was found in a state of putrefaction hidden under loose earth and leaves, near their home of Nain three months ago today. The

Old English Lotteries.

From the London Chronicle.
On October 18, 1826, the last "state lottery" was drawn in England. From the time of Queen Elizabeth lotteries had been common in this country, and had been common in this country, and at the close of the eighteenth century they had become established by successive acts of parliament and were considered by chancellors of the exchequer as perfectly legitimate means of increasing the revenue. Indeed, at the time they were abolished lotteries were contributing to the state a sum amounting to £300,000 per annum. But it was felt that the government should no longer participate in an undertaking which had such a demoralizing effect on the people, for this legalized gambling impoverished many and diverted attention from the less exciting making. making.

"No, sir. I tossed up wif 'im fo

"You are not the boy who usually

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Wheat—Firmer; spot No. 2 red, 1.14; spot No. 2 red, 1.14; spot No. 2 red, 1.14; steamer No. 2 red, 1.07; receipts, 248, 957 bushels; exports, 215,496 bushels.

Corn—Firmer; year, 65%: 7 Corn-Firmer; year, 65%; January 65%; receipts, 21,188 bushels.

Rye-Unsettled and easy; No. 2 western export, 1.04a1.04½; receipts, 25,702 bushels; exports, 103,173 bushels. Hay-Quiet; No. 1 timothy, un changed; No. 1 clover, mixed, un

changed. Grain freights-Firm; steam to Liver per bushel, unchanged; picked ports, per quarter, unchanged.

Green fruits and vegetables—Apples, nearby, loose-packed, per bbl., 1.00a 1.25; do., New York state, packed per bbl., 2.00a3.25; do., western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per bbl., 1.75a2.50; beans, Norfolk, per basket, green, 1.00a1.25; do., wax, 1.25a1.50; beets, native, per bunch, 2a3; cabbage, New York state per top Danish 6.00a

Lambs and sheep-Choice, fat sheep, per lb. 4a4½; fair sheep, per lb., 3a 3½; inferior, rough sheep, per head, 1.00a2.00; old bucks, as to quality and condition, per lb., 3a4; spring lambs, choice, fat, per lb., 8; fair to medium-

choice, fat, per 1b., 8; fair to medium-grade lambs, per lb., 6½a7½.

Hides and tallows—Hides, green nalted, per lb., well-cured, 18; do., slightly salted, 16a17; do., green salted, damaged, 17; do., southern, per damaged, 17; do., southern, per lb., 16½; do., green, per pound, 16; do., damaged, 15; do., dry flint, 2526; do., damaged, 23; do., dry salted, per lb., 23a24; do., damaged, 22; do., dry calf, per lb., 22; do., dry calf, 23a24: do., damaged, 22; do., dry calf, per lb., 22; do., glue, per lb., 12a13. Sheep skins, green salted, 1.00a1.25. Lamb skins do., 30a50. Bull hides, per lb., green, 11; do., green salted, 12. Ox hides, green salted, per lb., 12; do., green, per lb. 11. Goat skins, each, 15a25. Calf skins, green salted, 60a1.25. Fish sounds, per lb., bright, split, 25a30; do., unsplit, 15a20. Tallow, per lb., cake, 6a6½ do., solid, 5½26. Beeswax, per lb., pure grades, 28a29.

Tobacco-Maryland (prices, per 100 pounds)—Inferior and frosted leaf, 3.00a4.00; sound common and green-ish, 5.00a6.00; good common, 6.50a 8.50; medium, 9.00a10.00; good to fine 3.00a4.00; sound common and greenish, 5.00a6.00; good common, 6.50a
8.50; medium, 9.00a10.00; good to fine
red, 11.00a14.00; fancy, 15.00a16.00;
seconds, common to medium, 4.50a
7.00; seconds, good to fine, 7.50a
12.00; ground leaves, new, 4.00a12.00;
bay tobacco, fire-cured, 4.00a18.00; upper country, air-cured, 3.50a12.00.
Ohio—Inferior and frosted, 4.00a5.50;
sound to good common, 6.00a8.50;
greenish and brown, 7.00a10.00; medium to fine red, 8.00a13.00; common
to medium spangled, 9.00a14.00; good
spangled to yellow, 15.00a24.00; aircured, common to medium, 4.00a8.00;
air-cured, good to fine, 8.50a15.00; aircured, cigarette wrappers, 16.00a22.00.
N.B.—Unsound and badly mixed packages from 1 to 3 cents per pound lower.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, November 13 .- Flour new 10RK, November 13.—Flour firmly held.

Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 durum, 1.134 f. o. b. New York; No. 1 northern Duluth, 1.094, and No. 1 Manitoba, 1.12 c. i. f. Buffalo. Futures firm; December, 1.114.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow, 75, prompt Oats-Spot steady. Hay steady. Hops quiet, Hides steady. Hay steady. Hops quiet, Hides steady. Leather firm. Pork quiet. Beef steady. Lard—Firm; middle west, 9.30a9.40. Tallow dull. Rice firm. Molasses steady. Wool steady. Evaporated apples steady. Prunes quiet. Apricots firm. Peaches steady. Raisins firm.

Rediscount Rates for Dallas Bank.

FOR CROP MOVING

Oats—Firmer; No. 3 white, 411/2442; No. 4 white, 37a38; receipts, 91,023 Fact Favorable Commentary on Operation of New Federal Reserve System.

> STIFFENING OF THE RATES INDICATED NOW, HOWEVER

Government Crop Report Encouraging-U. S. Gaining in Fight for South American Trade.

NEW YORK, November 13 .- A favor

able commentary on the operation of forded by the ease with which the bumper crops of 1915 have been financed. Heretofore the harvesting the past. season has been the signal for tight money and correspondingly high rates. when the banks from the "interior" have called upon their reserve agents not only for their own surplus funds, but for whatever extra money could be loaned for this purpose. This year, in addition to the regular domestic requirements, American bankers and investors have been indirectly called upon to contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the European conflict. This as been done in two ways-first, the

stiffening of money rates as a result of dustrial expansion. Thus the president of the largest national bank outside of of the largest national bank outside of New York city is quoted as saying: "Our deposits have begun to work lower. Cincinnati and Louisville bankstoday asked for a large amount of rediscounts. Minneapolis and Kansas City are beginning to ask for credit. As the money is drawn from us farthe west and northwest we in turn shall reduce our balances in New York and in consequence there will shortly follow improvements in rates. And it all shows that the present talk of increass in business is not merely an expression

Crop Report Encouraging.

We are becoming so accustomed to good news concerning America's commercial and industrial progress that we are beginning to take such statements as a matter of course. The government's final crop report this week is another important contribution to the literature of "good times." This report gives the estimated corn crop at 3.090,000,000 bushels, a substantial addition to the October estimate, and ernment's nnai crop report this week is another important contribution to the literature of "good times." This report gives the estimated corn crop at 3,090,000,000 bushels, a substantial addition to the October estimate, and about equal to the record crop of 1912. Final reports on all crops will be issued by the Department of Agriculture December 15. when it is confi-Liamb skins do, 39a56. Bull hides, per lb., green, 1; do., green salted, per lb., 2; do., hides, green salted, per lb., 2; do., sgreen salted, per lb., 2; do., sgreen, per lb. 11. Goat skins, each, 15a25. Calf skins, green salted, 69a1; do., green, per lb. 11. Goat skins, each, 15a25. Calf skins, green salted, 69a1; do., sgreen, per lb., bright, split, 25a30; do., unsplit, 15a20. Tallow, per lb., cake, 6a6½; do., solid, 5½36. Beeswax, per lb., pure grades, 28a29.

Wool—Unwashed, choice and light, 22; do., fair to good, 39a31; do., common to choice, 32a34; do., ordinary to fair, 39a32.

Dried fruits and nuts—Apples, sundried and fancy, N. C., sliced, bright, 3a3½; do., good to choice, Virginia, sliced, 3a3½; do., common to good, sliced, 2½a3; do., common to good, sliced, 2½a3; do., cornse cut, sundried, quarters bright, 2a2½; pitted cherries, choice, dry, 7½; do., fair to good stock, 7; huckleberrien, clean, lb., 10; do., mixed with leaves, 7as, raspberries, per lb, 15a16; blackberries, ser lb, 15a16; blackberries, per lb, 5a6; walnut kernels, clean, new, 20a21.

Beans and peas—Choice black-eye bushel, 1.25; do., spinny, per bushel, 1.25; do., spinny, per bushel, 1.25.

Tobacco—Maryland (prices, per 16a) culture December 15, when it is confi-

tional situation, may offer many opportunities for weal or woe in so far as American business is concerned. It is too much to expect that erratic congressional discussions can be entirely lept within bounds, though it is to be hoped that those who sympathize with one or the other side in the great European struggle will with due propriety a refrain from expressing themselves on topics which are irrelevant to the matterial progress of the United States. It is extremely fortunate that Press, a stempt to solve grave international problems, and it will be more fortunate if a minimum of such problems are offered for solution while congressional are defered for solution while congressional are becoming more and more convinced of the favored commerce.

American bankers and business men are becoming more and more convinced of the favored commercial position of the United States as compared with the other nations of the world. While we deplore the destruction of Europe's material wealth, to say nothing of her prestige, it would be unnatural to refuse the advantages which this great war is over estimated that war is thrusting upon our very shores. Thus, in one short year the position of the United States with respect to European developments appeared to be directing the immediate European demand more and more to this country. Stress was laid on reports that the supply in Great Britain was almost negligible, and on the continued strength of prices here and at other domestic centers, not withstanding the exceptionally heavy crof movement of late. Views of this characterial wealth, to say nothing of her pressing, it would be unnatural to refuse the advantages which this great war is over expenses of the United States with respect to European countries of nearly \$1,000,000,000, and friends for the built was caused an immense increase in the great demand for our products has caused an immense increase in the great demand for corn broadened out to a notable degree, encouraged that the expert of the fine that the supply in Grea Rediscount Rates for Dallas Bank.

The federal reserve board has approved rediscount rates of 4 per cent on commercial paper with maturity up the 90 days and 4% per cent on longer maturities for the Dallas reserve bank.

Since January 1 we have imported \$325,000,000 gold. When the war is over a very large portion of our exports, especially those resulting from the sale of munitions of war, will be the sale of munitions of war, will be a twice the normal total.

large increase in our exports of food-stuffs and manufactured products. For a long time after the close of the war European countries will still be de-pendent upon the United States for food, clothing, agricultural implements and many of our other manufactured products. The markets of Germany, Austria and Russia, now practically closed, will be reopened, and these countries, together with other Euro-pean-countries, will be bare of goods closed, will be reopened, and these countries, together with other European-countries, will be bare of goods and manufactured products, and to a certain extent will be dependent upon our country. Having made such large advances during the European war, it is questionable whether the United States will be in a position to furnish capital to European countries at the close of the war; indeed, it is to be expected that we shall need our capital at home, as there will be a revival of many of our industries which have been seriously affected and curtailed through the effect of the European war. With such immense credits as the United States has accumulated it will be in a position of a credit nation for several years after the conclusion of the war, and, if necessary, can do what European countries during the past year have done and are still doing, pay them in their own coin—that is, send home for sale in their markets the securities of European governments as the European nations are sending home American securities for sale in our markets. It is not to be expected that the United States will become permanently a creditor country, certainly not to the extent which it now is, but whatever may happen it is quite certain that the United States will never be as

Gaining in South America.

Success of the campaign to secure for the United States the trade of South America is indicated by foreign commerce figures for September issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. ports the United States has about doubled its business with South American countries during the I Imports in September were \$ compared with \$15,838,234 for ber, 1914. Exports amounted to \$16, 288,717, against \$8,288,881 for the same month a year ago. The statement also shows improvement in trade with Mexico, which had been adversely affected by the disturbed condition in the respublic for the past four years. Exports amounted to \$16, 288,717, against \$8,288,881 for the same month a year ago. The statement also shows improvement in trade with Mexico, which had been adversely affected by the disturbed condition in the respublic for the past four years. Exports to Mexico showed an increase of about \$1,099,060 in September over the same month last year, and imports an increase of nearly \$3,009,000. American export trade with almost the entire world has grown, only one country, Japan, showing a slight decrease. Continued in respect to the country have ever known. The operation of the new banking system has contributed in no small degree to this condition of money redundancy.

Money Rates Stiffening.

During the past two weeks, however, reports from the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a result of the interior indicate and interior indicate a stiffening of money rates as a resul ber, 1914. Exports amount 938,717, against \$8,288,881 for

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13.—After opening lower the cotton market rallied on week-end covering with January contracts selling up from 11.71 to 11.90 and closing at 11.88. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 9 to 15 points. Apprehensions of unfavorable weather in the south over Sunday and continued reports of an improving spot demand appeared to restrict offerings, and buyers evidently

bill., 308.2125, medium or prime, per characteristic production of the control of to 14 points net higher. The close was 2 or 3 points off from the best under

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13 .- Cotton stood at the advance during the greater part of the session today on buying stimulated by the census bu-